

enough. Rob is always looking to improve his skills by attending extra sales training and industry workshops.

Rob has a positive attitude and a burning desire to succeed in a difficult industry known for high turnover.

Not only has Rob succeeded at WXYT, he has also been able to find time to serve as president of Michigan State University's business school alumni group. He also leads an annual MSU program called the Minorities in Communications Conference.

Rob David is a proven leader. He is a special person with a knack for success and the personality to go with it.

Congratulations Rob, and keep up the great work.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIONS CLUB OF NEWARK

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to join me in celebrating the 75th Anniversary of The Lions Club of Newark. Friday, May 31, 1996, marks 75 years of continuous service and dedication to the community. The Lions Club is among the world's largest service organizations, working hard to live up to its time-tested motto, "We Serve." Since its inception in May of 1921, the Lions Club of Newark has been a credit to the national organization, providing invaluable services to the youth and the elderly. Through the years, the Lions Club of Newark has also provided constant support for causes benefiting the blind and the sight impaired in addition to numerous local and community charities. It gives me great pleasure to stand here today to applaud the Lions Club of Newark on this great moment in its decorated history.

In an age when people seem more concerned with getting ahead than they do with getting along, and hatred and violence litter our national headlines, it is refreshing and reassuring to take a moment to recognize and celebrate the works of the dedicated members of the Lions Club. They have accepted the challenge of creating a better community for the city of Newark with great courage and strength. Their commitment to the future leaders of our State and our Nation is reflected through the compassion and dedication with which they approach their work. This commitment is equally reflected in the revered Lions toast, "Not Above You, Not Beneath You, But With You."

It is with great pride that I stand before you to honor the valiant members of the Lions Club of Newark on this momentous occasion. For the past 75 years, the Lions Club of Newark has committed itself to charity and service for the good of the greater community. It is a beacon of hope during difficult times, and an inspiration to us all. On this 75th anniversary of the Lions Club of Newark, I stand before you to recognize and applaud the strength of the human spirit.

STATEMENT BY KYLE ANDERSON ON THE UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by Kyle Anderson, a high school student from Rutland, Vermont, who was speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

My topic is the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and its applicability to us as citizens of the United States and for our children in this country.

The world that we live in today is one of waste, want and needless suffering. But in November of 1989, a dramatic step was taken to treat this. On November 20, 1989, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child, a treaty that focuses on the protection, survival, development and well-being of children.

Among the many rights which the Convention gives to children are the following: the right to health care services; the right to education; the right to protection against discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, etc.; the right to protection against abuse, neglect or injury; the right to a name and nationality; the right to express the child's views in matters affecting the child; the right to have the child's interests be a primary consideration in all proceedings concerning the child; the right to be protected from economic exploitation, or hazardous work; the right to be protected against torture, or other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment; and the right to freedom of thought in conscience, religion and expression.

As an international goal it is certainly important; and immediately after it was drafted, over 100 nations signed it, and then ratified it, obligating themselves to nurture the children of their respective territories. The U.S. wasn't among the original signers, but signed the document on the 16th of February, 1995. But without ratification, the Convention lies dormant. The United States didn't, and still hasn't, fully recognized the importance of the document, or its applicability to us.

Let me show you what I mean. (set up overhead: Cents of the Absurd) Can everybody read that? . . . All right, it says the 1995 State of the World Children Report from UNICEF says that we need to kindle a sense of absurdity at the idea that the world cannot afford to meet the needs of all the world's children for adequate nutrition, basic health care, primary education and clean water. The following figures are offered as kindling: it shows that all we really need to provide basic care in nutrition, primary education, safe water and sanitation, and family planning, for all the children, would be \$34 billion. Now, if you look at what is spent, they give a few statistics, like \$85 billion/yr. is spent on wine, \$160 billion on beer, \$400 billion on cigarettes, \$250 billion on advertising, and \$800 billion on the military—that's worldwide.

For the U.S., (next overhead: Winners & Losers—Federal Spending) here we see a drastic decrease in spending on housing, health care services, employment and training, mass transit, Farmer's Home Administration, child nutrition, especially, and education. All of these things have decreased,

between 1980-1990, and military spending has increased 46%.

The fortunate and unfortunate kids of our age have recognized the need for greater action in the sector of children's well-being. Some of the things that youth has been doing are as follows:

Nov. 20, 1992, in Washington, D.C.—The National Committee on the Rights of the Child: Speaking Truth to Power;

May 4, 1992, at the Statehouse in Montpelier, VT—Rights of the Child Day;

Feb. 10-14, 1993, in New York City and Vermont—New York City and Vermont Student Homes Day;

Nov. 22, 1993, in Clarendon, VT—Youth in Action Conference: Children First;

June 13-19, 1993, in Vienna, Austria—Children's World Conference on Human Rights; and

April 29, 1995, in Montpelier, VT—Empowering Youth to Action.

In closing, I would like to reemphasize the importance of child development. This Convention is a great reminder of our obligation, and a helper in those situations where our priorities are trodden upon, in such areas as: the home, during war, or just all alone on the streets. The Convention will help, and will decrease the suffering. Thank you.

Congressman Sanders: Michael, thank you very much. I have some familiarity with that issue, because I introduced the Resolution in the House, trying to win support of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and Senator Leahy did the same in the Senate, so Vermont has a strong interest in this issue. In your judgment, why has the Congress not ratified the Treaty?

Answer: Well, I really don't know. I thought . . . when Bill Clinton came in, I thought that . . . he's an advocate for this thing, and I was wondering why it hadn't gotten ratified yet, but he needs the help of the Congress . . .

Congressman Sanders: Well, I think in fact, Clinton did sign it but the problem is, it doesn't go into effect until it is ratified, and the Senate has not ratified it. Are you familiar with some of the arguments that the opponents of the Treaty are making?

Answer: No.

Congressman Sanders: Okay. A lot of the arguments center around the fact that they think it would take away from the rights of American citizens, which is incorrect, and that the UN would have too much power over what goes on in the United States—those are some of the arguments that are being used. I think you've raised a very important issue, and I think that the chart, which shows the spending priorities, in our nation and in our world, is very important. And what you're suggesting, is that if we changed our priorities just a little bit, we could wipe our hunger among children, we could end the disgrace of having, in our own country, the highest rate of childhood poverty in the entire industrialized world. Okay, thank you very much for your presentation.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PAIN MANAGEMENT

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commemorate the emerging field of multidisciplinary pain management.

Millions of Americans suffer from the intractable chronic pain. These pain patients often find that, in addition to suffering unremitting